Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1482.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of William Young, John Mills, and John Mills, jun. Booksellers and Stationers, under the firm of W. Young, Mills and Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the copartnership are requested to make payment to William Young, and those having demands are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.

William Young,
John Mills,
John Mills, jun.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1797.

W. YOUNG

Continues the bookselling and stationary business at the usual place, wholesale and retail, where he has now a very large assortment of

Writing and Printing Papers and Books,

Of which catalogues with the prices affixed are delivered gratis.

Wanted,

A person well qualified in the bookselling and stationary business. Applications will be received till the first July next, at No. 52, south Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street.

June 6. d7p

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash		30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do.	1,000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
00	do.	100	10,000
200	do.	50	10,000
400	do.	25	10,000
1,000	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

Of a SUPERIOR QUALITY,

HYSON
YOUNG HYSON } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,
And IMPERIAL

FOR SALE BY

A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,

No. 60 Dock-street.

May 22 mw&s9t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,

Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 24w3w

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d30t

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Freight or Charter,

THE

Brig Fame,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master:

A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.

Apply to

Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.

June 6. 6p

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 19 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26. tuthf6t

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof }

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun. at his Compting-house, No. 89, South Third-street,

A quantity of the best

Boston mess Beef in whole and half barrels. fit for ship's use
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wine
A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, just landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Castile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.

May 27. eo6t

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arraagement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1m1sf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Houshold Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquir of the printer. c

May 15. §tS

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter ou the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

St. Andrew's Society.

AT a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Golden Swan, last evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members thereof:

Lord Henry Stewart,
The Honorable Thomas M'Donald,
Mr. William Alexander,
Capt. Duncan Rose,
Mr. James Thorbur,
Mr. James Stuart, jun.
Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y.

The treasurer, Mr. Shields, presented to the meeting the statement of the funds of the society; whereupon, it was

Resolved, that he be requested to continue his strenuous exertions to collect in the arrears due to the poor fund, and to make report of his success therein at the next quarterly meeting.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

June 1. 3p

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hylon and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Grattan and Comp.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of

PERFUMERY,

Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.

Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.

Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.

June 5 6t

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

The subscribers, have for sale, the following Goods, viz:

OLD Madeira Wine, in pipes.
Port do. in pipes, hogsheads & qr. casks.
Malaga do. in hogsheads and qr. casks.
Sherry do. in quarter casks.
Claret do. of excellent quality, in bottles.
Russia Duck.
Do. Diaper and Huckaback.
Coarse Toweling.
Ising Glass, first sort.
Russia white Soap, cut in small bars.
Mould Candles, in boxes of 60lb weight.
London Porter, in bottles.
100 barrels of good beef.
A wrought-iron Book Case.

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797. d.

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 5, South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the best Dutch Gunpowder for sale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, south Third-street.

May 27. eo6t

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §20t

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emertics	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Fernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Curridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffetics
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hkfs.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

May 16. dtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Jones's Wharf, where he has for sale

24 hogsheads Cod Fish.

A store to let,

In Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

May 29. 6p

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

A Compting House to let.

THE Compting House formerly occupied by Mr. John R. Caldwell, on Ross' wharf, will be vacant on 1st June—and for hire to any person who may apply for same. For terms enquire of the printer hereof.

May 31. eo6p

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1797.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

The apologiſts for the unprovoked aggreſſions of the French government, both in and out of Congreſs, have repelled the charge of *French influence* in this country, by loudly calling for proofs. If the exiſtence of the facts was to be teſted by the kind of evidence required in our courts of law, it might be difficult to ſubſtantiate the charge; but as the world has not yet become ſo incredulous as to reject preſumptive evidence however ſtrong, I truſt it will be eaſy to ſhew, that theſe modeſt apologiſts, have for once reckoned without their hoſt.

To effect my purpoſe, it is eſſential in the firſt place, that the numerous acts of injuſtice on the part of France towards this country, ſhould be faithfully and impartially brought into view—they are as follow.

She has endeavored by appealing to our paſſions to obtain our aſſiſtance in promoting her plans of aggrandiſement—ſhe has armed our citizens againſt nations with whom we were at peace—ſhe has erected tribunals within our territory to decide on cauſes only cognizable by our courts—ſhe has repeatedly violated our neutrality—ſhe has refuſed to pay for ſupplies furniſhed by our merchants in purſuance of ſolemn contracts made with her agents—ſhe has converted her Weſt-India iſlands into aſylums for pirates, more to be dreaded than the Barbary rovers—ſhe has endangered the very exiſtence of the ſouthern ſtates, by arming the ſlaves in thoſe iſlands againſt their maſters—ſhe has let looſe thoſe ſlaves now become robbers, on our helpleſs commerce—ſhe has attempted to influence our elections and ſeparate the people from their government—ſhe has by her miniſters inſulted and calumniated the conſtituted authorities of the United States—ſhe has permitted the ſhips or veſſels belonging to certain characters who prefer *her* intereſt to the intereſt of their *own* country, to paſs unmoleſted—whilſt the property of perſons of a contrary deſcription has been captured and condemned without the formality of a trial—ſhe has impriſoned our ſeamen, and ſubjected them to the pains of death for acts over which they could have no controul—ſhe has left no means untried ſhort of force, to induce other nations to accede to her ſyſtem of diſtreſſing us—ſhe has evinced her hoſtile diſpoſition to this country by reſorting to unfounded and ridiculous complaints—and that the meaſure of her injuſtice might be full to the brim, ſhe has diſmiſſed our worthy miniſter with every poſſible mark of indignity, and declared that ſhe will receive none until the United States have redreſſed their grievances!

Reader! if you are no *Britiſh Debtor*; if you enjoy no *penſion* under the French government;—if your veſſels ſail without certificates of your ſubmiſſion to French mandates;—if you are not intereſted in the immoral contracts for ſupplying their iſlands with proviſions and receiving the ſtolen property of your injured fellow citizens in payment;—if you are no fugitive from juſtice;—if you are neither bankrupt in fame or in fortune;—if you have never cheated your creditors by fraudulent conveyances;—if you have never willingly overdrawn your bankers or correſpondents;—if you have never embezzled the public monies;—but, if on the contrary, you are juſt and an American by birth and in ſentiment, tell me, if the conduct of thoſe perſons who are daily palliating, nay juſtifying the long catalogue of inſults as before recited, does not produce full conviction in your mind; that they act under FRENCH INFLUENCE. You will ſay perhaps that you are unacquainted with ſuch monſters, becauſe you do not aſſociate with the enemies of your country, and that your avocations prevent you from attending to the debates in Congreſs—if ſo, permit me to call your attention to the following extract from a lengthy and turgid libel on the judiciary of the United States publiſhed in Mr. Bache's paper of the 5th inſtant, and ſigned SAM. I. CABELL, in which, ſpeaking of the French nation he ſays—"*I look with a friendly eye on their faults, but I admire their heroiſm and military prowes—ſtill if that nation or any other on earth ſhall invade the independence and freedom of my country, I ſhall view the attempt as an independent American.*" Reader! mark well the candor and patriotiſm of this *conſiſtent* and *patriotic* American, the unjuſtifiable and wicked conduct of the French towards our nation is by him ſoftened down to mere *faults*—which faults he regards with a *friendly eye* although they are direct attacks upon our deareſt rights. But leſt you might under a wrong impreſſion, be led to ſuppoſe, that there is but one man in the United States, who regards the wrongs done to his country with indifference or rather ſatisfaction—I recommend to your peruſal, the ſpeeches of thoſe members of Congreſs, who in order to ſacrifice at the ſhrine of the Directory, the claims of their plundered fellow citizens to compenſation, attempted to get rid of Mr. Kittera's propoſition by means of the previous queſtion.

JUSTICE.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Fenno,

I conſider myſelf bound in juſtice to Mr. Smith of South Carolina to contradict the falſe ſtatement, in *Bache's* paper of yeſterday, of his obſervations concerning the preſence of Foreign Miniſters in Congreſs. I was preſent through the whole of the debate and can therefore atteſt the following to be a true account of the matter:

Mr. Dayton, the Speaker, had cenſured Mr. Harper, (Mr. Smith's colleague) for making certain obſervations reſpecting Foreign nations *in the preſence of their Repreſentatives*. Mr. Smith in anſwer animadverted on Mr. Dayton for expreſſions which tended to reſtrict the privileges of the members. He did not juſtify or condemn any thing his colleague had ſaid, "but wiſhed merely to vindicate the rights of the houſe, which he thought attacked by Mr. Dayton's cenſure. Mr. Smith ſaid that no member ought to feel himſelf reſtrained from expreſſing his opinions freely and diſcloſing ſuch ſentiments as he thought pertinent to the debate, on account of the preſence of any foreign miniſter, that while the member was in order, and ſo allowed to be by the Chair, the preſence of a foreign miniſter ought to have no influence whatever on him, and that a contrary idea would be repugnant to the protection afforded the members by the conſtitution, which declared "that they ſhould not be queſtioned in any other place for any ſpeech or debate in the houſe." Mr. Smith I aver did not employ the coarſe language aſcribed to him by *Bache's* correſpondent; he only ſaid, in polite terms, that, "While the members were ſolemnly deliberating on the great affairs of the nation they ſhould conſider themſelves as entirely among themſelves, and not as addreſſing their obſervations to the byſtanders, that the houſe did not invite the audience nor foreign miniſters to hear their debates, and that if they attended and heard unpleaſant things, the members were ſurely not to blame; he ſhould be ſorry for his part that any foreign miniſters ſhould be in that diſagreeable predicament, but it nevertheleſs ought not to check any member from freely delivering thoſe ſentiments, which, in his opinion the good of his country required."

As I was, along with many others near me, much pleaſed with theſe manly and patriotic ſentiments, ſo proper to be inculcated at this critical period, and could not ſee without diſguſt, the impertinent reflections of ſome *meddling Foreigner* (the evident writer of the piece in queſtion) I have pleaſure in paying my tribute of gratitude and juſtice to an independent member whoſe exertions for the good of his country were ſure to be rewarded with the execrations of *its Enemies*.

A Friend to Truth.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 24.

Concluſion of Mr. Gallatin's *Speech on the Amendment propoſed by Mr.* Nicholas.

Gentlemen in this diſcuſſion have taken a very wide ſcope indeed, and the gentleman from South Carolina in particular, who is uſually very cool, had indulged himſelf in a poetical flight; he had indeed forgot himſelf and launched into aſſertions for which there was not the leaſt foundation—ſpeaking of the conduct of the ſeveral French miniſters, he had deſcribed Genet as making an appeal to the people, Fauchet as fomenting an inſurrection, and Adet as inſulting the ſecretary; the particular point he meant to notice was the fomenting an inſurrection:—he was willing to allow that his conſtituents on that occaſion had not behaved well; but it muſt be in the recollection of many gentlemen in that houſe, that the common cry and charge againſt them at the time was, that they were going to join the Britiſh, and even the letter of Fauchet himſelf declares it to be the caſe; it is true he would not place much reliance on that man who could write on a ſubject one day and ſign a certificate to the contrary another; but he believed he was right in ſaying it was a poetical flight juſt made to round a period, he had found poetical occupations for his firſt and laſt perſonage, and it was neceſſary to find ſome buſineſs for this middle perſon: indeed this was rendered certain, for he had never heard of but one other authority for the flight, for it was never before aſſerted but by one Phocion and William Wilcocks.

The gentleman has with the ſpirit of a legiſlator almoſt as ſublime as his poetical character, told us that he ſhould prefer carrying the queſtion with only a majority of one or a caſting vote, than not at all; a majority of what, of the repreſentatives of the people; thus then it appears that this gentleman who is at turns recommending unanimity, and the union of the people, is indifferent about an equal diviſion; content with the unanimity of the government—ſo the Senate and Executive agree with a majority carried only by one, the gentleman cares not if the remaining half of the repreſentatives, and their conſtituents differ upon the queſtion to be dicided—we ſee then who it is that really wiſhes to divide the government from the people.

But he hoped that ſuch adverſe opinions would not prevail in that houſe, they were baleful to the very happineſs of the country and the due credit of the government, he hoped that a great majority would be found unanimous in reſiſting the raſhneſs that would drive us to a war; he hoped that there would not be found one man, UNLESS IT WAS THOSE WHO WERE EAGER AFTER POWER OR MONEY, who anticipated in the deſolations of war, the realization of riches by plunder, either as agents, contractors, or one or other of thoſe train of wretches, that hover like vultures in rear of battles—then none but ſuch as theſe would be found eager to involve us in calamities which were too grievous to be yet forgotten among us, and too terrible to be encountered but in the laſt extremity.

Whatever may be our determination, he ſaid raſh or weak men ſhould not divert us from our ſober purpoſes, in the purſuit of meaſures calculated for accommodation and peace:—We could not be too ſpeedy in our deciſions; the events on the other ſide of the Atlantic, are ſo rapid, as not to be within our reach or control, we do not know the events which have already taken place; he would not rely on the generoſity of any nation, in particular circumſtances; and there is no knowing the extent to which ſucceſs might lead men, under a miſtaken impreſſion of injury; we ought to loſe no time; the haughtineſs of France has overwhelmed nearly all Europe on land.—What ſhe may do next we know not; whether ſhe is juſt or unjuſt, we ſhould at leaſt not loſe time in negotiation—and we ought the more readily to do this, becauſe there is no man in America, of what party he may be, who will not reſiſt, if reſiſtance is required; therefore while the conflict is doubtful, we ſhould determine our affairs, and as the amendment appears to furniſh the only grounds upon which negotiation is at all likely to be attended with the neceſſary effect of ſecuring peace and independence, that ought to be preferred.

The amendment had been oppoſed on various other grounds, and among the moſt curious was that of the gentleman from S. Carolina (W. Smith)—he ſays, either we have or we have not granted a favor to England in the proviſion article; and his inferences are, if we have not, France cannot complain; but if we have, ſince ſhe has by her decree of the 2d March laſt taken the ſame advantages to herſelf, ſhe has no right to complain; thus, according to that gentleman's logic, we have done France the kindeſt favors, whether we meant it or not; he would juſt obſerve, and the committee would not forget it, that this ſort of argument did not belong to the ſupporters of the amendment,—we ſay France has no right to aſſume thoſe immunities, we do not allow it; we ſay by virtue of the 2d article of our treaty with France ſhe cannot inſiſt on it;—but ſuppoſing we ſhould agree in the gentleman's ſtyle, and ſay either we are reſolved to be attached to Great-Britain or we are not, if we were ſuch arguments might be very properly uſed to cement that union, but if we are not, in the name of common ſenſe why object to the amendment. We who propoſe the amendment ſay the Britiſh treaty exiſts, it is the law of the land, and we inſiſt upon keeping it; we confeſs we have ſaid it was a bad one, and ſo we ſay ſtill, but we will not therefore go beyond it with you France, we ſhall agree to make you equal, but no more. The gentleman appeared to coincide in one particular, that was in their opinion of the Britiſh treaty; they felt ſo ſenſibly alive to it that they dreaded even to touch it, and yet they inſiſted that it was univerſally popular, and that its popularity encreaſed in proportion as it became more known; he would leave gentlemen unmoleſted in the ſolacing indulgence of that idea as long as they could perſuade themſelves into ſuch a phantaſy; but he would juſt ſuggeſt to gentlemen, that there did not appear to him a likelihood of its gaining a conſiderable ſhare of popularity on the weſtern frontier when the memorial of the Spaniſh miniſter ſhall have found its way into that part of the United States.

It has been ſeveral times aſſerted, that all we can ſay or do on the affairs with France will be now perfectly uſeleſs, for ſhe is determined to go to war with us at all events, and various reaſons are aſſigned for this, among others that ſhe is reſolved to make us break the Britiſh treaty, and to overturn the Britiſh trade;—gentlemen might have ſufficient authority for theſe reaſonings—and they might not;—indeed he would not argue it with them on this occaſion; he would ſuppoſe it poſſible that France would ſacrifice her intereſts with us to injure that trade which is the vital ſupport of Britain, and commence a war with us on that account—but if ſuch is really the opinion of gentlemen, ought it not to be the firſt and moſt preſſing motive with us to adopt meaſures likely to extricate us from ſuch difficulties; but do gentlemen believe the fact? Do they, who give the Preſident even more credit than he aſks on ſo many occaſions, doubt him on this—or have they better means of information on this ſubject—if they have, why has he not been made acquainted with it? But he ſtill thinks we may negociate, and conſequently entertains no immediate apprehenſion of a war; this ſentiment is expreſſed in his ſpeech, and it even makes a part of the report, and conſequently thoſe who ſupport that part of the anſwer, cannot with propriety oppoſe the ſame thing in the amendment.

It is alſo charged againſt the amendment that it concedes every thing and aſſerts nothing; now the impreſſion which the amendment made on him was, that if any thing, it took higher ground; we all agree as to an inſult being given in the diſmiſſal of our miniſter, and in the amendment, while we leave open the ground for negociation propoſed by the Preſident, we declare that a repetition of inſult will put an end to every friendly relation—and after all, this firm language is ſaid to be degrading.

Mr. W. Smith begged leave to offer a ſhort reply, he had been accuſed of indulging a poetical flight, but the gentleman who accuſed him appeared himſelf in that particular to have been indulging a poetic licenſe; he had talked of conceſſion as if France had not ſpoliated; we are not about to conclude a treaty of conceſſion, but to enter on negotiation for a treaty of ſtipulations for equivalents; if we are to uſurp the treaty making power in this houſe, he hoped we would not forget to do ſomething for America—as to the poetical flight, he appealed to the recollection of gentlemen who had read Fauchet's letter wherein he patheticaly deplores the failure of the Weſtern inſurrection by a too early exploſion. The gentleman ſays he is not diſpoſed to make any conceſſion, but is it not evident that force exiſts; does this not invite hoſtility, if we ſay we muſt concede: do we not admit by this what France ſeeks, and if ſhe obtains one article of the Britiſh treaty by threats, may we not expect to hear her demand all the other articles by ſimilar means—and the repeal of the law of 1794, and all her other inſulting demands. The gentleman had made another extraordinary diſcovery, that the Preſident ſeeks our advice, he denied it; he gives us a narrative of the ſtate of the Union, and he tells us he means to purſue negotiation, he calls you to defend your country againſt external attacks, and to be prepared to repel them; but here we work whole days in diſcuſſing buſineſs that does not belong to us; and perhaps in this great revolutionary change of conſtitution while we are thus employed the Senate may be doing our duty and debating the means of defence.

Concluſion of the Debate on Mr. Kittera's *Amendment*

Friday, June 2.

[Mr. Harper was not ſurpriſed that the gentleman laſt up ſhould have ſo far wandered from the ſubject; nobody who knew him would be ſurpriſed. From what he had ſaid, he ſhould have thought the motion before the houſe had been a call upon the ſecretary of ſtate for papers. The reaſon why the papers the gentleman mentioned were not before them was, they had not been aſked for. He looked with contempt upon what the gentleman had ſaid about the practice of *country courts*; he thought it indicative of his *want of ſenſe* and *good manners*.

Mr. Rutledge wiſhed to make an obſervation, which though not ſtrictly in order, he truſted he ſhould be permitted to make, as it was in reference to what had fallen from the gentleman laſt up.

The Speaker ſaid he could not be permitted to proceed with remarks not in order.

Mr. W. Smith ſuppoſed that as the gentleman from Maryland had been permitted to make his obſervations, a reply to them ought to be allowed.

The Speaker ſaid the remark of the gentleman from S. Carolina was equally out of order. (He read the rule.) The gentleman having ſet out with ſaying what he ſhould offer would not be in order, it was his duty to ſtop him. He ſhould aſk leave of the houſe for hrm to proceed. Leave was aſked and given.

Mr. Rutledge obſerved, the gentleman had frequently called for documents with reſpect to ſpoliations. The gentleman could not have read the documents on the table, without ſeeing major Mountflorence's papers on that ſubject, which not only confirmed the taking of veſſels, but alſo the reſuſcitation of an old law requiring the protection of ſeamen to be counterſigned by the officers of government.—He ſhould vote againſt the previous queſtion; but he was for leſſening the evil as much as he could, which was a common courſe taken in paſſing of bills. If the amendment was adopted, he ſhould vote for the whole.

Mr. S. Smith anſwered that he had noticed the documents which had been mentioned, when he was up the other day.

Mr. Craik thought there was no neceſſity for farther proof of the ſpoliations committed upon our commerce by the French than they had before them. He thought it right that the ſtipulation in favor of our citizens ſhould be added, and that the attempt to get rid of it by the previous queſtion was unfair, as a refuſal to conſider the ſubject would amount to a juſtification of the ſpoliations, and to a denial to the right of our citizens to ſatisfaction. He denied that there was any danger of a war in conſequence of the French refuſing to make the ſatisfaction here mentioned; nor could he conceive gentlemen need to be alarmed for the loſs of the amendment propoſed.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid, it was his wiſh to offer France the conceſſion already agreed upon, for the ſake of peace, and at the ſame time to convince them that they had nothing to expect from any party in this country (which it appears they had been led to believe) in ſupport of any unjuſtifiable claim. The amendment which had been agreed to, he thought well calculated to produce this effect; as it declared what theſe *Frenchmen* (as they had been ſtigmatized) were willing to do; but now gentlemen came forward and wiſhed to tack another propoſition to this, viz. that compenſation ſhall be made for ſpoliations committed upon our citizens. It was not doubted that this was a proper ſubject of negotiation; but when they ſaw the zeal which was ſhewn by the executive in favor of our own claims, they did not ſuppoſe theſe would be forgotten; but they did think it poſſible from the complexion of the ſpeech of the Preſident, and the reported anſwer to it, that it was poſſible the conceſſions which they had introduced might not be attended to. They wiſhed, therefore, as they believed the peace of the country depended upon it, to expreſs their wiſhes on that ſubject; but if the ſubject of ſpoliations was introduced in the way propoſed, it would be to ſay, "we will have ſatisfaction for ſpoliations, or we will not treat;" for ſaid he, it is either a *ſine qua non*, or it is not; if it were, he apprehended war would be the conſequence; if it were not, it could not be of any uſe, but would deſtroy the claims of the merchants. He denied that gentlemen averſe to this propoſition were averſe to obtaining redreſs for the merchants; their object was peace, and they did not wiſh to clog the negotiation with any thing which might prevent a continuance of bleſſings to our country.—Mr. N. defended himſelf and thoſe who voted with him from the charge of being *friends of France*. He believed they could challenge gentlemen on the other ſide to ſhew that they had more reaſon to be attached to this country than they, he thought their *fortunes were as ſtable and their domeſtic comforts as great* as were thoſe of other gentlemen.

Mr. N. was proceeding on this ſubject, but was called to order.]

[The part included by brackets ſhould have followed immediately after the obſervations of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, in yeſterday's paper.]

Mr. Dana ſaid he was perfectly ſatisfied with the vote which he had given on the propoſition for placing France on the ſame footing with other nations; he notwithſtanding acknowledged the obligation he was under to thoſe gentlemen who ſeemed to expreſs ſolicitude at the *dilemma* in which they ſuppoſed thoſe who voted for that queſtion were now placed, However the ſolicitude of gentlemen on this account was miſapplied as to himſelf, as he did not wiſh to evade a vote upon the main queſtion. He ſhould therefore vote againſt the previous queſtion.

It had been ſaid that if the propoſition now propoſed to be introduced was carried, it would be either pledging the houſe to go to war, or amount to a relinquiſhment of the claims of our merchants. If he thought it would pledge them to go to war, if not acceded to, he ſhould be againſt it. The queſtion having been brought up, if no deciſion was had upon it, it might be ſuppoſed that the houſe did not conſider that any injury had been done to our neutral rights. In caſe we were diſpoſed to go to war,—if this hope was not complied with, we ſhould go on to ſtate, we ſhould proceed to act accordingly againſt France. To ſuppoſe the expreſſing of the hope in the way propoſed would be offenſive to France, was perfectly humiliating. France, ſaid he, has violated our neutral rights, and he hoped ſhe would at leaſt pay our merchants the amount of their loſſes; and he would have expreſſed this hope, if the former amendment had not been agreed to; it was ſaying no more than that he hoped the French would be *honeſt*.

Mr. W. Smith thought it his duty, as repreſenting a large commercial city, to expreſs his ſentiments on this occaſion. He denied that the conſtruction put upon the propoſed amendment by Mr. Gallatin was a juſt one; it meant no more, he ſaid, than to expreſs a hope that the French would have a diſpoſition to make the injuries done to our neutral rights a ſubject of negociation. They had often been told of the juſtice and magnanimity of the French nation (he believed by that gentleman); and he truſted they would not be ſo *unjuſt*, ſo *atrocious*, as, becauſe we expreſs a *hope* that they will do this, to make war upon us.

Mr. Gallatin interrupted Mr. S. to ſay that he had never made uſe of ſuch ſentiments; he had never ſpoke of the French making war upon us. He never ſaid the expreſſing a *hope* would be an ultimatum. He made two propoſitions of the queſtion (which he explained as before.) He never ſaid any thing either about the juſtice or magnanimity of the French nation.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid he would not interrupt the gentleman, becauſe he expected he would confirm what he had aſſerted. Mr. S. ſaid he was firſt endeavoring to ſhew how far it would operate with reſpect to France; becauſe, if that nation was ſo great and juſt as ſhe was reported to be, there would be no danger of war on her part; and he was going to ſhew how far war was likely to take place on our part.—In order to ſupport his argument, the gentleman muſt ſhew that we pledged ourſelves to go to war. There was no ſuch thing, and he denied that any ſuch idea exiſted. No gentleman objected to negociate; nay, it was known that a nomination had taken place above ſtairs of negociators.

They were now, Mr. S. ſaid, doing the buſineſs of the other departments of government; but, as it had been ſo determined, they muſt conſider themſelves as in their ſituation. He therefore ſuppoſed that Houſe as forming a council to the Preſident. He ſuppoſed that the Preſident might be in the chair, and they were adviſing him how to act. He aſked their opinion. In the firſt place, ſaid he, we anſwer, you muſt concede to France the article reſpecting free ſhips, &c. Other gentlemen ſay, that is not all, you muſt ſpeak of ſpoliations. They ſit down, and begin to draw the articles of inſtruction for the negociator,. They firſt mention the conceſſion with reſpect to the Britiſh treaty; but ſay other gentlemen, you muſt add a hope that payment will be made for ſpoliations; but they anſwer, no; you muſt not aſk France for this, that would be an ultimatum.—This, ſaid Mr. S. would be our ſituation. He denied however that ſuch a propoſition was any more than expreſſing a hope that the ſpoliations would become a feature in the negociation.

Gentlemen aſked why triumph in their dilemma. There was no doubt, they were in one; they confeſſed it. And why? Becauſe they did not wiſh to make this claim. Why did not they wiſh it? It was difficult to ſay; but they might conjecture, and he believed it was, that to agree to ſuch a propoſition, would be to ſay that there had been injuries done to this country by France.—Do they wiſh to hold up an idea that France is juſtified in their ſpoliations? Do they think the conduct of our Executive has been ſuch as to provoke them? He hoped not; though the conduct of ſome gentlemen ſeemed to imply it. It would be eaſy to ſhew that this was not the caſe; and he had to doubt that when our commiſſioners came to make a candid explanation of that conduct to the French government, there would be a diſpoſition on the part of France to make reparation.

But the gentleman from Maryland ſaid there was not many regular captures; that the veſſels taken were moſtly going to rebel ports; if ſo, they would be the eaſier compenſated.

Gentlemen allowed that the firſt part of the propoſition was what it ought to be; but it was improper to ſay any thing about ſpoliations. By this it appeared as if that houſe intented to *entrap* the Executive.—Gentlemen ſay if you demand compenſation for ſpoliations, it will involve a war; yet they expect the Executive to make a demand on this head. Did not this hold out an idea that the Houſe was for peace, and the Executive for war? He believed, though this was not expreſsly ſaid, it had all along been inſinuated. We will uſurp the right of making a peace-propoſition; but we will throw the obloquy of the war propoſition upon the Executive. We will hold out the olive branch; but the Executive ſhall brandiſh the ſword!

Mr. S. referred to the meaſures of ſequeſtration and a prohibition of commercial intercourſe which were propoſed when Britiſh ſpoliations were complained of; but now, he ſaid, they were not to expreſs a hope for redreſs.

With reſpect to the fear of war, Mr. S. aſked if France were to ſend an agent to make a requiſition upon them, if the ſame arguments as were now uſed would not apply? Suppoſe, for inſtance, they ſhould want five millions of dollars, and if not paid within a certain time war would be made upon us. It might be ſaid, why ſhall we go to war about this? One campaign would coſt more than all this. Would not ſuch language as this, encourage them to make a requiſition upon us? If they diſcovered our utter want of ſpirit to reſent wrongs, they might carry on a mockery of a negociation, and in the mean time let looſe their cruiſers upon our commerce. In countries where the French have armies, ſaid Mr. S. they can do all this and more. They ſay you muſt raiſe us ſo many millions of money, and ſuch a quantity of ſupplies by ſuch a day; you muſt do this, or take the conſequence.

If we were in their situation (which thank God we are not at present whatever we may be) we could not help complying.

Mr. M'Dowell spoke in favour of the previous question, and was replied to by Mr. Otis.

Mr. Brent declared his intention of voting in favour of the previous question, tho' he had expressed his intention yesterday of voting differently; but, since hearing the arguments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and having himself seriously considered the subject, he was determined to vote against now putting the main question.

Mr. Kittera said he had kept his seat with difficulty when he heard gentlemen speak of this as an offensive proposition to France; he thought to *cherish a doubt* that they would do justice, would be more likely to insult that nation. Many professions he said had been made with respect to wishing the peace of the country to be preserved. Immediately representing people who enjoyed peace above every thing else, it would be difficult to make them believe he was not as sincere in his professions for peace as any man.—He believed his proposition did not tend to war but to peace. He thought the main question ought now to be put, as the proposition, carried without the amendment, would carry a strong implication that this government was about to abandon the claims of her citizens.

Mr. R. Williams should make no apology for troubling the house as was common, as he conceived he had a *right* to express his thoughts on this and every other question presented to him. It was said that if the present motion was not adopted, it would be abandoning the rights of our fellow citizens, this argument he supposed was used to *frighten* members into a vote which they did not wish to give. He considered the nation as bound to protect its citizens in the legal exercise of their business on the Ocean; but if any other nation injured them, they were to look to their own government for redress and not to the foreign nation. It was true, the government had a right to look for satisfaction for the wrongs. He did not therefore consider this vote as in any degree injuring his fellow citizens. They did not at present know the amount of the spoliations. It would be an after consideration, if they should not be paid, whether we will pay them ourselves or go to war. Mr. W. took notice of several argnments which had been used against putting the previous question; he particularly observed upon the *singularity* of what fell from Mr. Otis, that he believed the principle wrong, and that such encroachments upon the Executive would lead him to fortify himself by *corruption* or *force*; yet he would vote for it.

Mr. Potter hoped the previous question would not prevail. He trusted the Representatives of the American people were not prepared to give up the claims of their fellow citizens without even asking for a satisfaction of them.

The previous question was put in this form "shall the main question now be put."—Nays—51—Ayes—48.

Wednesday, June 7.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from sundry merchants of Boston and Charlestown trading to China and India, praying for a suspension for a limited time of certain duties imposed last session upon tea and white cotton goods, intended to take place from the first of July next, on the ground that it was the intention of the Legislature to exempt from the duty the cargoes of all vessels then on their voyages, alledging that their vessels required a longer time to make their voyages than vessels from some other ports of the Union. Referred to a Select Committee of three members.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the House go into a Committee of the whole on the Bill for prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition; which it accordingly did, and after receiving sundry verbal amendments, suggested by Mr. Bayard, the committee rose and the house agreed to them. The bill was ordered to be re-engrossed.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union; when the third resolution, relating to the purchase of additional armed vessels, having been read,

Mr. Sewall submitted it to the gentleman who brought forward those resolutions, whether it would not be better to postpone a determination upon the third and fourth resolutions, until the fifth was disposed of; because if it were agreed to, it might have an effect upon the vote of gentlemen upon the other two, as they might be of opinion that if the merchants vessels were armed, there would be no necessity for a convoy.

Mr. W. Smith had no objection to postpone the consideration of the third and fourth resolutions for the present, in order to take up the fifth.

Mr. Nicholas supposed this could not be done except the gentleman chose to withdraw the third and fourth resolutions.

Mr. W. Smith said it might be done by general consent.

Mr. Giles could not consent to depart from the plan of discussion laid down by the gentleman from S. Carolina. For his part he should vote against the whole of the resolutions, and trusted a majority of the committee would do so: and he did not wish the decision to be delayed. He wished the country at large to know the sense of the committee upon them as soon as possible.

Mr. Otis could not see how it was material to gentlemen who intended to vote against the whole in what order the resolutions were discussed; to those who were not decided it might be material. He was of opinion with his colleague that it would be best to take them up in the way he proposed, and he thought it would be unbecoming to object to the postponement. The Senate had already passed a law on the 3d and 4th, and those might as well be considered in their bill.

Mr. W Smith said he should adopt a mode, which would not require the consent of gentlemen. He withdrew, for the present, the third and fourth resolutions.

The 5th which was in the following words, having been read,

Resolved, That provision be made by law, for regulating the arming of the merchant vessels of the United States.

Mr. Swanwick enquired with what view these vessels were to be provided; against whom they were to be employed, and in what cases they were to defend themselves. The information which he might receive on these enquiries, he said, would have considerable weight in influencing his vote.

Mr. Harper said the detail would be brought forward in the bill; the principle was now only to be determined. He had not thought of all the modifications which might be given to it, though he had thought of many; but it would be best discussed in this general form. The gentleman if he thought proper, might introduce into the resolution, any principle which he might wish to have inserted in it.

Mr. Williams said, it was well known that a number of our merchantmen were arming in different ports of the union, and it was, therefore, necessary to regulate this business to prevent mischief being done.—Gentlemen might differ in their opinion with respect to the marine law or laws of nations on this subject; but all would wish, since vessels were arming, that they should be put under some restraint. When he voted for manning the frigates he did it with a view of having them employed in the defence of our coasts, and not as a convoy. Our situation he said was truly critical, and he was undetermined how far it would be proper to arm the merchant vessels of the United States; but to prevent mischief, he wished the resolution might be agreed to, reserving to himself the right of voting ultimately for or against it. It might afterwards undergo such modifications as should be found necessary.

Mr. Livingston said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had very properly enquired what was the scope of the present resolution, and he expected some answer would have been given. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said, they must vote for the principle, and the detail would come of course. So that without knowing its object, whether it was defensive or offensive, they were called upon to agree to the principle. This deficiency had been supplied in some degree by the gentleman from New York. He says the merchants have undertaken to arm their vessels. He wished to know whence he derived his information? The only information before them was the President's speech, where he says he has forbidden such armament, except in the East India trade. He therefore supposed the fact not founded. What, he asked, was intended to be done with these armed vessels? He said they must argue hypothetically. He supposed they were intended to protect our trade. He did not believe they were meant to operate offensively. But he would ask, if this were the case, if it would not lead directly to war; since individuals would be left to determine the law of nations, and of course the peace of the country would be placed at their disposal, and all precautions, on the part of government, would be in vain, since individuals, who might have an opposite interest to that of government, might be continually committing acts of hostility.

Who, said Mr. L. are our merchants? Were they all men in whom implicit confidence could be placed? Were they all *Americans?* He believed the generality of them might be well disposed towards the interests of this country: but if there were *one man* of a contrary spirit, the peace of the country would be at his disposal; for what would avail all the instructions which were given, if one *foreigner* had the power to commit acts of hostility on a power with whom we are at peace; and if government were to disavow violations of this sort, yet a repetition of them would certainly involve the country in a war. And when it was considered what a number of *English* and *French* we had amongst us, who would wish to see this country take part in the present war, it would not be extraordinary, if they should seize such an opportunity of provoking hostilities with one or the other power. For his own part, he looked upon the measure in so serious a light, that he should not hesitate to say, he should prefer a *Declaration of War*, to such a step, because it would be a dereliction of principle, thus to commit into the hands of they knew not whom, that most sacred trust, the preservation of the peace of the country; whereas, if war were to be declared, we should put ourselves into a state of defence accordingly. A measure of this kind taken under the mask of peace, would be plunging a dagger into the vitals of the country, from which it would be a long time in recovering. Mr. L. concluded, by remarking upon the extraordinary manner in which this business was conducted, and attributed the withdrawing of the 3d and 4th resolutions to a persuasion that they would have been negatived, if persisted in.

Mr. S. Smith acknowledged that the present was a very delicate subject; but had not the President forbidden the arming of merchant vessels, he should have been of opinion that the merchants vessels of a neutral power had always a right to arm for their own defence. But he believed it was necessary that something should be done. Merchants would arm their vessels from the right given to them by the law of nations, and, if not restrained, might go on to do acts which could not be justified. Though he believed merchants possessed the right of arming their vessels; yet, rather than do any thing which would involve the country in war, he believed they would desist from the practice, and bear the losses which they might, for the want of arms, suffer. He moved to strike out the word "regulating," and to insert in the place of it "*restricting in certain cases.*"

Mr. Swanwick believed it would be very difficult to devise any plan by which to regulate a power of this kind, since private interest was set to work to evade the law. There had always been great difficulty to prevent privateers from being fitted out in our ports, and it was known that many of the vessels employed against our trade in the W. Indies, notwithstanding the precaution, had been fitted out in our ports, and whenever permission was given to merchants to arm their vessels, that permission would be a cover for a variety of abuses. Besides, the arming of vessels, Mr. S. said, would be attened with an expense which no regular trade could support. If it were not for this, nations at war might carry on trade, as well as neutral nations. He looked upon the advantages which the United States had derived from their trade to be owing to their having carried it on without the necessity of arming; this provision, therefore, could have no other effect, than to involve us in war. What, he asked, had been the conduct of other neutral nations? He did not believe Denmark, Sweden, or Venice had carried guns on board their merchant vessels, though they had had very considerable commerce. He believed that the only proper protection for the trade of a nation was the armed force of the government, which would always be under due regulations. For these reasons, he should be opposed to the present measure.

Mr. Gallatin said, it seemed as if the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina was susceptible of any shape, since the amendment now incorporated into it, seemed to have a different view, from the original. At present, he would state his objections to the principle of the resolution itself. The first enquiry was, whether the law of nations permitted the merchant vessels of a neutral nation to arm. If they had not a right to permit it, whether they are not bound to prohibit it. He had examined the law of nations on this subject, and found no such authority, nor did the practice of modern times justify the practice. He took a view of the different stages of society to shew, that whenever regular governments were established, the public defence was always placed in them, and it was their duty to protect individuals, since they did not give them leave to protect themselves.

Mr. G. said he knew of no exception, but in cases of letters of marque and reprisal, and he did not know a single instance within the last century, where these had been granted, but war had been the consequence, so repugnant were they to the present state of society.—It was true nations might be in such a state, as to find it necessary to grant such a power; as when a nation with which it has to do is unable to support the common relations of intercourse. Two instances of this kind presented themselves, viz.—the East-India trade, and the Mediterranean trade. In carrying on our trade with the East-Indies, our vessels were met by those of a number of uncivilized powers, upon whom no restraint could be had, so that no remedy was left to us, but immediate resistance. Nearly of the same nature was the situation of the Barbary powers in the Mediterranean; and although we enter into a treaty with them, we have not a perfect reliance upon their observing their engagements, our merchants vessels are, therefore, permitted to trade to those parts armed.—He knew it might be said, that at present, the West-Indies were in a similar situation. He believed in some respects they were; and this could be the only plea for adopting a measure like the present. If it were to be understood that there was to be an end of the negociating with France, or that the privilege of arming would not be abandoned, it might be proper to authorise the arming of merchants vessels; but he believed, if it were considered that such a permission would be almost certain to involve us in a war, it would appear to be much more wise to await the event of the negociation with France by a measure of this kind, but he was afraid of involving our country iu a war.

Mr. G. observed, that when he said it was our duty to prohibit the fitting out of armed merchant vessels, he thought we owed it to our own security to do so; and as the President had told them that he had prohibited the fitting out of any such vessels until the will of Congress was known upon the subject, he saw no danger that could arise from vessels still remaining unarmed. And if there were any merchants vessels arming, he believed it would be best for government to remain silent on the subject; for then, if merchants proceeded to acts of hostility, government might disclaim the act, and they alone would have to answer for them. Mr. G. concluded by saying, that this being a new subject, he should be glad to hear what could be said in favor of it, or of any historical fact which could throw light upon it.

Mr. Coit complained of the proposition, when first introduced, and now amended, being very indefinite. He thought the provision should be made, but he wished the object to be defined: He could not say that he could so modify the resolution, that he could himself vote for it; he had not made up his mind upon the subject as to what cases restrictions should be made; but, in order to take the sense of the committee, he would move an amendment, in order to bring the subject before them. It was to strike out "certain cases," and to insert at the end of the resolution "*bound to the East Indies and to the Mediterranean.*"

Mr. Harper proposed to amend the amendmen, by adding the word "West," after "East," so as to read "East and West Indies."

Mr. W. Smith did not think it material whether West-Indies was inserted, or the amendment was rejected altogether. It was his wish that the committee should first have decided upon the abstract principle. Presuming it to be the existing law of this country that merchants have a right to arm their vessels, he wished to know whether it was their wish to interfere in regulating and restricting that right. He believed the modification of the business might very well have been done in the bill. He would have risen before to have given his reason for this, had he not been prevented from doing so by gentlemen who had complained that he had not done it. He was in favor of the amendment to the amendment; but, if it was not carried, he would be against the amendment. It would be in vain to take into consideration the East India and Mediterranean trade, when spoliations were principally committed in the West Indies, when, indeed, the object of the present meeting of Congress, was principally to take into consideration the protection of the West India and European trade: he presumed, therefore, if they meant to do any thing effectual, they should take into consideration the West India trade.—Gentlemen were very ready, he said, to object to every plan brought forward, but they themselves proposed nothing. All they did was to hold out alarms of war, though every one expressed a desire for peace.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) had objected to the arming of merchant vessels, because of the expence.—He believed the merchants of the United States in general thought differently, tho' there might be some merchants in this city who would be averse to the measure. As to the expence, he believed, the expence of fitting out the vessels, would be more than saved in the insurance. But there was a further consideration—by this means the vessels and seamen would be preserved to the United States; whereas, if it were not adopted, we not only lose our vessels and men, but they go to strengthen the power of a nation which may use them against us. And unless France knows that this Government will afford protection to its vessels, we might expect that she would take advantage of our remissness, by spinning out the negociation, and plundering our property.

Something had been said about the conduct of other neutral nations. He believed they had armed their merchantmen,—though he did not pledge himself to prove it; but if this were not the case, they had fleets to convoy their trade. We, on the contrary, had no fleet, nor did gentlemen seem disposed that we should have any,—since they have expressed their wishes that the frigates now building were burnt. He asked what was to become of the commerce of this country, if we refused to protect it? If we were to resort to an embargo, what would be the consequences? You would not, said he, suffer your vessels to lay up for ever. After a time, they would be sent out again. In case of an embargo, what, he asked, would become of our seamen?—They would wander about the country, discontented, and perishing for want. What would become of our produce? It would rot upon our wharves.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had not said neutral nations had not a right to arm their merchant's vessels, and he had no doubt, if he could have done it he would. Was it, then, right for us to sit still and see the property of our merchants spoliated, Was it not our duty to protect our commerce, our merchants, our revenue? If we were to suffer these to be laid waste, when that state of things arrived which he believed was not far distant, in what a situation should we be! Nay, he believed that the conduct of gentlemen on that floor would have the effect to increase the demands of France upon us, by contrasting her means and our weakness.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had justified our right to arm merchants vessels to the East Indies and the Mediterranean, but had introduced some nice distinctions to shew that the same reason did not exist for arming our West India vessels; but he could see no reason for it in one case, which did not also exist in the other.

But he was surprised that the gentleman should have treated so cavalierly our good ally the Dey of Algiers, who had behaved so very politely and generously to us. He thought much more respect was due to the Dey than to Victor Hugues, though that gentleman did not seem to speak of him with equal respect, The Dey of Algiers had lent 40,000 dollars to our agent for the purpose of making a treaty with Tunis.—Victor Hugues, on the contrary, took all he could get from us.

Unless some means of protecting our vessels was determined upon, our coasting trade would be lost, since the Picaroons had been off the Capes of the Delaware. And if they were to know, that Congress had adjourned, without doing any thing for our protection against them, our coast would swarm with them.

But gentlemen were afraid, if our vessels went to the West Indies armed, war would be the consequence. He did not think so. He believed France considered all that part of the country as outlawed, and that it had little connection with the Government of the country, Indeed, he knew it as a fact, that the French Minister had assured our Government, before he left Philadelphia, that the spoliations committed in the West Indies were unauthorized; and, therefore, if no means of defence were taken against them, we could have no ground upon which to expect redress from France.

But gentlemen said, why take these measures at present, since they may be looked upon as hostile, while our negociation is pending? He believed, that after the present dispute should be adjusted with France, it would be necessary to arm our vessels trading to the West Indies, as he believed, for some years to come, these buccaneers of various colours, would continue to infest those seas. And if this were the case, why ought they not to go into arming our vessels at present, when they were met for the purpose of taking effectual measures for the defence of our country.

Mr. S. Smith conceived that Congress were called together to adopt such measures as were best calculated to preserve the peace of the country, by means of negociation, and to fix upon such means of defence as would not be injurious to the country. It was his opinion that the President was not authorised by law to prevent the vessels of merchants being armed; but the merchants of the United States would readily submit to any loss rather than go to war. He knew that this was the opinion of the Philadelphia merchants; he had seen many of them. Nor had he met with one native American who wished to go into this arming plan;—they believe it would infringe our neutrality, and throw us into a war. When he came here, his mind was scarcely made up on the subject; he did not like to give up his right to defend his property; but he had found this to be the general opinion, and therefore he brought forward the amendment, which had been well amended by the gentleman from Connecticut. The gentleman from South Carolina had since added *West Indies*, and this brought them to issue; for it was *war*, or *not war*.

[We are obliged, for want of room, to defer the conclusion of this day's proceedings, 'till to-morrow. No vote was taken on the question]

HAY.

A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.
Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 56t

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Mount Vernon, Menihet,		Portorico 15
Brig Fly, Hubbard,		Jeremie & Mole 14
Polly, Wroth,		Port au Prince 14
Commerce, Reeds,		do. 14
Mary, Willington,		do. 14
Experiment, Hess,		Acquin 25
Amazene, Gardiner,		Havannah, 17
Schr. Alcope, Rice,		Mole 17

The Fly left the Mole under convoy of an 18 gun brig, hired for the purpose by the masters of the different vessels to convoy them through the Keys. 15 sail were for this port; among them were the Goddess of Plenty, Churnside; Sally, Dawson; Andrew, Cains, sloop Driver, &c.

The Mount Vernon, arrived yesterday, confirms the account of the sudden treat of the British armament from Porto Rico, with the loss of their heavy artillery, tents, &c. &c.

Arrived at Baltimore, ship Abigail, Pettis, 14 days from Havannah,

A gentleman who came passenger in the Abigail contradicts the information contained in the letter from Havannah. He says the governor evinces no disposition to see neutral vessels in that port respected, and mentions several that have been captured under the guns of the Moro, and carried back, after leaving that port; and instances the the Ann of Nantucket a ship of about 350 tons from Honduras Bay, which had been captured by a Spanish frigate and carried into the Havannah, but was delivered up to the captain—for this vessel several French Privateers were on the look-out, and intended taking as soon as she left the port. The Abigail was boarded by one of them, the captain of which said he took her for the Ann, and wished to know the time of her sailing, as he was waiting for her.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,
South Fifth-Street

The Public are respectfully informed that
The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS,
THIS EVENING, June 8,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandevelde, Nicholas Carré, Sully, (the Clown and Lailson. Mr. Sully, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. Lailson will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectator; he aim being to please:—and nothing shall be neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the mateurs of this new art.

The Pedestal,

By the beautiful Princess—(which has never been executed in America)

After which will be presented (for the second time) the favorite French comic opera, called

Le Tableau Parlant;
Or, The Speaking Picture.

With elegant new scenery, executed by Mr. Perouany.

The evening's entertainment will conclude by a second representation of the pantomime, called

Harlequin Mariner;
Or, THE DISTRESSED TAR.

With alterations, additions, new scenery, decorations, &c.

WANTED,

ABOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neutral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD
June 7. 7t

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims may be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "*by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation*" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively.

And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8 h, 1797. d1m

This Day is Published,

And sold by H. & I. Kammerer, jun. No. 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. Henry Sweitzer, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)

The Man of real Sensibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents

H & I. K junrs. have on hand a quanty of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.
June 8. co3p

For Sale,
The Brig
ACTIVE,

On the 20th inst. at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M, as she came from sea; she is known to be a fast sailer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board said brig, at Messr. Jesse and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Piankinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be seen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
June 8. tf

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board,—pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also especially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office,
No. 3 South Sixth-street, May 29,
1797. J 6—§1m

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. u&2m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.
June 1. 3aw6w

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.
Just Published,
Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.
Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.
May 12. fr 4w.

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
May 13 §

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.
June 6. 2aw3w

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.
May 25. eod6t.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,
A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 2awtf

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. firie
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 3aw

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut-street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,
A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esq. uire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,
7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Cossas
Apply at the Store of
Mordecai Lewis.
May 16 eo2w

Just published,

By J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and to be had of the other Booksellers also,

An Address to the Graduates in Medicine:

Delivered at a Medical Commencement in the University of Pennsylvania, held May 12th, 1797. By John Andrews, D. D. Vice-Provost.
June 6. e3?

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at* PUBLIC SALE, *at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable* REAL ESTATE, *late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty-eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfsS

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.
May 23. taw

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.
April 20, eotf

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,
In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,
Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,
In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—§3tt

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11 dtf

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 South Front street.
May 18 tu4w

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 62 South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 11, which commenced drawing the 9th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2 tu&f

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION,
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770: The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&f

GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20 2aw6w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,

Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUPPLEMENTARY to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accompostion of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,
A good 3 story Brick House,
With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.
Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.
May 26 §6t

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery
April 18. 4aw

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tues. & sa. 3w

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
rice One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795.—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

Spanish Language.

WANTED, a person well qualified to translate Spanish papers and documents into the English language. Such a one who can produce unexceptionable recommendations, and is desirous of immediate employment, will please to make application in writing at the office of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between his Catholic majesty and the United States of America,— during office hours, or at the office of PETER LOHRA, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, June 1. 2—3p

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, just received and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.
March 29. e03p